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MAP OF SEBASTOPOL.



SEBASTOPOL.

Scott, in his book on the Crimea, says:
The port of Sebastopol consists of a bay running in a south-easterly direction, about four miles long and a mile wide at the entrance, diminishing to 400 yards at the end, where the "Tchernia Retchka," or Black River, empties itself. The average depth is about eight fathoms, the bottom being composed of mud in the centre and gravel at the sides. On the southern coast of this bay are the commercial, military, and careening harbors, the quarantine harbor being outside the entrance—all these taking a southerly direction, and having deep water.
The military harbor is the largest, being about a mile and a half long by 400 yards wide, and is completely landlocked on every side. Here it is that the Black Sea fleet is moored in the winter, the largest ships being able to lie with all their stores on board close to the quays. The small harbor, which contains the naval arsenal and docks, is on the eastern side of the military harbor, near the entrance.
The port is defended to the south by six principal batteries and fortresses, each mounting from 50 to 190 guns; and the north by four, having from 18 to 120 pieces each; and besides these there are many smaller batteries.
The fortresses are built on the casemate principle, three of them having three tiers of guns, and a fourth two tiers. Fort St. Nicholas is the largest, and mounts about 100 guns; on carefully counting them we made 186. By great interest we obtained permission to visit this fortress. It is built of white limestone; a fine sound stone, which becomes hard and is very durable, the same material being used for all the other forts. Between every two casemates are furnaces for heating shot red hot; we measured the calibre of the guns, and found it to be eight inches, capable of throwing shells or 68-pound solid shot.
There were in the military harbor of Sebastopol 12 line-of-battle ships, eight frigates, and seven corvettes, comprising the Black Sea fleet, independent of steamers.
The town of Sebastopol is situated on the point of land between the commercial and military harbors, which rises gradually from the water's edge to an elevation of two hundred feet. It is more than a mile in length, and its greatest width is about three quarters of a mile, the streets entering the open steppe at the south. It was partly defended on the west towards the land by a loop-holed wall, which had been pronounced by one of the first engineers of Russia as perfectly useless, and plans for completely fortifying the place in that direction were said to have been made; but whether the work has since been carried out we know not, though we have a deep conviction that strong defences will be found to exist there by the time a besieging army arrives. These, however, being hurriedly raised, can neither be of sufficient magnitude nor strength to offer a serious resistance to a long-continued fire of heavy artillery, and, unless these fortifications are on a most extensive scale, and embrace a very wide circuit, they may be commanded from so many points that, attacked with heavy guns of long range, their speedy reduction becomes a matter of certainty.
None of the sea batteries or forts are of service for defence on the land side. Indeed, the great fort St. Nicholas, has not a gun pointed in that direction, and such an armament would be perfectly useless if it existed, as that part of the hill on which the town stands rises behind it to a height of two hundred feet. In fact, all the fortresses and batteries, both to the north and the south of the great bay, are commanded by higher ground in the rear.
The streets of Sebastopol are built in parallel lines from north to south, and intersected by others from east and west; and the houses, being of limestone, have a substantial appearance. The public buildings are fine. The library erected by the Emperor for the use of naval and military officers is of Grecian architecture, and is elegantly fitted up internally. The books are principally confined to naval and military subjects, and the sciences connected with them, history, and some light reading.
The club house is handsome externally, and comfortable within; it contains a large ball-room, which is its most striking feature, and billiard rooms, which appeared to be the great centre of attraction; but one looked in vain for reading rooms, filled with newspapers and journals, such as are found in the clubs of England.
There are many good churches and a fine landing place of stone from the military harbor, approached on the side of the town, beneath an architrave supported by high columns. It also boasts an Italian opera house, the first performance for the season at which took place during our visit; but we cannot say much for the singing—the company being third rate, and the voice of the *prima donna* very much resembling, at times, a cracked trumpet. The house itself was badly fitted up.
The eastern side of the town is so steep, that the mast heads of the ships cannot be seen until one gets close to them. Very beautiful views are obtained from some parts of the place, and it is altogether agreeably situated. A military band plays every Thursday evening in the public gardens, at which time the fashionables assemble in great numbers.
As Sebastopol is held exclusively as a military and naval position, commerce does not exist—the only articles imported by sea being those required for material of war, or as provisions for the inhabitants and garrison.
On the eastern side of the military harbor, opposite to the town, is a line of buildings consisting of barracks, some
(CONCLUSION ON FOURTH PAGE)

For Reference to Important Points and Positions on the Map, look for the Corresponding Figures.
1. Ruins of Chersonesus.
2. Church of St. Valdemir.
3. Quarantine Bay.
4. Marine Hospital.
5. Quarantine Fort with 60 guns, on the wall of which the first guns of the allies were directed.

6. Fort Alexander, with 90 guns.
7. Battery of Sebastopol, with 50 guns.
8. Fort Nicholas with 200 guns, in three tiers.
9. Fort Paul, with 84 guns.
10. Dwellings of the dock laborers.
11. Dry and Repairing Docks.
12. Hospital.
13. Magazine.

14. Southern bay for small ships, only $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long.
15. The town of Sebastopol.
16. Artillery Inlet.
17. Arsenal.
18. Barracks.
19. Fort Sebastopol and wall. The fort circular, with 50 guns, and the only defence of the town on the land side.

20. Aqueduct.
21. Tunnel through the rocks, 800 feet long.
22. Kalafater Inlet.
23. The inner Bay of Sebastopol.—Place of Anchorage for Russian ships of war.
24. Inkerman Lighthouse.
25. Bakery for army and navy.

26. Batteries.
27. Signal stations.
28. Fort Constantine, with 110 guns.
29. Fort Catherine, with 120 guns, in three tiers.
30. Battery of 30 guns.
31. English steamer *Fury*, and Russian schooner.
32. Black river.